

2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT FOR FORT RITCHIE

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID 0210007

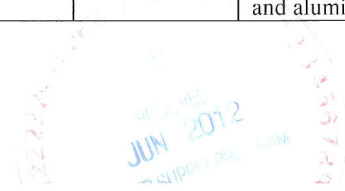
Corporate Office Properties Trust (COPT) routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water required by Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some elements. It's important to remember that the presence of these elements does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- *Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the element is not present.
- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (mg/l)* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- *Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level* - (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* -(MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

00 Distribution System TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	.6	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants						
2. Alpha Emitters	N	1.9	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
3. Gross Beta	N	2	pC/L	4	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
4. Copper (Last tested in 2011)	N	.24	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
5. Lead (Last tested in 2011)	N	.000	mg/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

02 WELL 1 TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
6. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2.8	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
7. Fluoride (Last tested in OCT. 2010)	N	.75	mg/L	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories



05 WELLS 5, 6, 7, 8 TEST RESULTS						
	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
8. Fluoride (Last tested in OCT 2010)	N	.72	mg/L	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
9. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	1.2	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
10. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (Last tested in 1995)	N	.01	mg/L	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

06 WELL 9 & SPRING 2 TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
11. Fluoride (Last tested in Sept. 2010)	N	.65	mg/L	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
12. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	.6	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
13. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (Last tested in 1995)	N	.002	mg/L	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some elements have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Fort Ritchie is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Maximum Contaminant Levels are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated elements, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having an adverse health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

